THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 4TH JULY.

A NEW variety of pressed bricks, made of ashes and cinders, is now being manufactured in San Francisco. Says the *Examiner* of that city:—'The result is a brick of unusual solidity, handsome in appearance, of a most durable character and made entirely without burning or baking. All manner of experiments have been tried with the bricks in the way of subjecting them alternately to intense cold and heat, but without any injurious effect. The best quality have even been boiled for hours, without cracking or showing any signs of dissolving.'

PRIVATE accounts from Berlin, says a contemporary, do not give a very re-assuring account of the Crown Prince's condition. The "growth," whatever that may be, in the Prince's throat has only been partially removed, and the German doctors seem to think that at any time it may grow again, and possibly prove fatal. The believers in prophecy are now recalling the prediction of a well-known fortune-teller made so far back as 1832 in the presence of Emperor William, then simply Prince of Prussia. The then Prince was told that he would live 90 years, that he would wear the crown, but that his son would not succeed him. The first two have been realised and the good people of Germany are now in fear of the third event.

THE Czar of Russia in his winter Palace on the banks of the Neva, possesses what is probably the largest permanent installation of electric light ever placed in a single building. The palace itself is illuminated by 12,000 incandescent lamps, while fifty six powerful arcs light up the front and the various courtyards. The machine-room contains eight engines, capable of developing 2,500 horse-power; the dynamos, including reserve machines are twenty-six in number. The work was planned and carried out by the engineers of the palace in conjuction with the St Petersburgh house of Siemens and Halske, and the installation has been at work since the commencement of last winter.

THE Inspector-General of Jails in the Bombay Presidency, in his report for the last year, made a suggestion, as he had done in the previous year, that a system of tattooing old offenders would greatly facilitate their identification when re-arrested. 'The Governor is not prepared to say that it would not be justifiable, if restricted to the worst classes of habitual offenders, but he considers that it would be certainly repugnant to native ideas in general. The Government of India last year issued a new set of rules for the guidance of the judicial and jail authorities with regard to the classification, registration, and recognition of old offenders, and it is not to be supposed that, when issuing these orders, the Supreme Government had not taken into consideration the question of tattooing. Lord Reay, therefore, thinks it better that a longer experience should be tried of the working of those new rules before any recourse is had to tattooing.' The hit at "native ideas" is good of its kind. The Natives certainly do not know that it is true civilization to brand human beings, as the Australians do their horses, for the purpose of classifying them. They have often read in English books that rude, barbarous, primitive races indulged in tatooing their persons for the sake of ornamentation; they have also seen European sailors tatooed; but they now, for the first time learn, that it is a mark of English culture to classify old offenders in that way. We were under an impression that the big "D" in the army was abolished as barbarous.

MR. Goschen, in explaining the inelastic character of the English Stamp Duties, mentioned a circumstance of which Indian Finance Ministers might with advantage take account. "All bills," said the Chancellor of the Exchequer, "as hon'ble members are aware, are taxed with a rather high tax; but the telegraph has introduced a system of making telegraphic transfers, and now, when a remittance has got to be made of £100,000 from New York to London, instead of sending it in bills, which would pay a handsome contribution to the Exchequer, men simply send a telegram, saying pay to so and so, on such a day, £100,000, and the operation escapes altogether. The result has been a considerable loss, and the ingenuity of Chancellors of the Exchequer ought to be directed, whenever they can find time, to a revision of the whole theory of the Stamp Duties to see how far that valuable source of revenue may be maintained." This suggestion is quite as applicable to India as to England. Large sums are daily transmitted between the two countries by telegraphic transfer, to the great convenience and advantage of the trading community, and there would appear to be no reason, a contemporary thinks, why transactions of this order should not contribute to the public Exchequer as well as any other. Such a tax would have the merit of being easy to collect, impossible to evade, and, while adding an inappreciably small amount to the cost of each transmission would bring in an important contribution to the public Exchequer.—*Madras Times.*

TUESDAY, 5TH JULY.

IN Mr. Gladstone's last speech he appeals to India, for sympathy for Home Rule in Ireland. In India there is, he says, a prevailing sympathy with Ireland, and "the wish to abolish the present state of things that we have seen in so many instances." Mr. Gladstone is quite right. There is a strong feeling of sympathy for Ireland in India, and the progress of the 'Home Rule' question is keenly watched.

A FRENCH paper states that it is the intention of the French Government to examine the question whether it would not be advisable to postpone the Universal Exhibition at Paris until 1890.

A telegram from St. Petersburg announces that the Emperor's dissatisfaction at the tone adopted by a portion of the Russian press in discussing affairs of foreign policy is daily becoming more apparent. His Majesty, it is added, recently expressed himself in indignant terms regarding the attempts made by unauthorised persons to thwart his policy, which aims at preserving peace to Russia. The Emperor, on this occasion, laid special stress upon the traditional good relations with the German Government.

THE Indian Financial Statement for 1887-88 is not pleasant reading, a London paper thinks. 'The return tells the old story of the difficulty experienced by the Indian Government in meeting its liabilities. It is true that the estimated excess of expenditure is balanced by the estimated excess of revenue, but the manner in which the balance is obtained is not at all satisfactory. It is secured by a further appropriation of the Famine Insurance Fund. There is really a considerable deficit on the revenue side, and in order to meet it the Government, following a practice which is now becoming alarmingly common, have decided to draw upon resources which form the first reserve in the event of the by no means improbable visitation of one of those appalling calamities which decimate the population of whole provinces. The rate at which the public debt of India has been piled up since the government of the dependency was transferred from the old East India Company to the Crown is enough to justify the gloomy forebodings in which Mr. Bright indulges regarding the future of English rule in the East.'

THE *St. Stephen's Review* says:—An incident in the career of Sir Edward Bradford, the newly appointed Political Secretary at the India Office, deserves to be recorded as showing the character of the man—one of the ablest but most modest of soldiers who ever drew sword. As a young officer, doing duty with a Madras cavalry regiment, Sir Edward was a keen sportsman. One day when tiger shooting he "missed his mark," and soon found himself in a tiger's clutches. It was an anxious moment, few of his friends being at hand. As a sportsman of experience, Sir Edward knew well that his best course was to lie quietly and sham death. The tiger surveyed his prey, looked around, and, thinking all was safe, set steadily to work to make its meal. Taking the young officer's hand in his mouth it was steadily disposed of and the arm eaten to the elbow before Sir Edward's companions came up and released him. The cool resolution of the man in feigning death had been the means of saving what has since proved to be a most valuable life, for, as Sir Edward says, when telling the story, had he moved, or uttered even a groan, the tiger would have put an end to his existence before going on with his repast. Of course, the shattered arm had to be removed from the shoulder. It may be imagined what the suffering was which the victim endured whilst lying, quite conscious, in the power of a voracious "man-eater."

WEDNESDAY, 6TH JULY.

A PARIS correspondent writes:—"I may mention that the new mode of betting, known as the *pari mutuel*, was in full swing at Longchamps. It has already become very popular with the public, who have ascertained that they get longer odds in this way against the horses which they back than they were able to do from the book-makers. It may be a question, perhaps, how far a Government is justified, in the public interest, in giving official recognition to betting by allowing the racing societies to organize this method of speculation; but this has been done in France as a solution of a very vexed problem and a sum of 2 per cent on all the money invested is deducted for the poor of the district. This deduction of 2 per cent. averages nearly £400 upon each racing day, so that at the end of the year the poor will have made a better thing out of betting than most of those who back their fancy. The betting-booths were, as a matter of course, more crowded than usual, especially those upon the course where the stake is limited to 5 fr. Inside the Grand Stand the stakes are 100 fr., 20 fr. and 10 fr.; but the same person may stake as many multiples of these units as he likes, but not fractional parts of those sums. The bookmakers also are allowed to bet in their own way, but not to take ready money; and this not unnaturally has the effect of restricting their operations to the persons with whom they are acquainted.' Englishmen are heroic; they bet not in francs but in ponies. In India old Yudhishthir bet his wife,—his own one-fifth share as also those of his four brothers.

THE rupture of George Augustus Sala with the *Illustrated London News* is the subject of conversation in literary circles, and there is a general feeling of regret, writes an English correspondent, that the brilliant journalist has found it necessary to bring to an end the bright and readable columns which he used to contribute to the pictorial contemporary. For the present, at least, Mr. Sala is not a monetary loser by the change, for he receives a salary of twenty guineas for contributing to a new newspaper entitled *Entertainment*. Mr. Sala still continues to write for the *Daily Telegraph*. His work then is not so heavy as it used to be. There was a time when the paper was not credited with treating its contributors too lavishly, but I believe that has been very much changed for the better in recent years, with a vast increase to the prosperity of the newspaper. There is now more than one leader writer on the great Fleet-street organ who has his thousand a year for two articles a week.

A MEMBER of one of the most illustrious families in Austria, Prince Alfred von Wrede, has startled the nerves of the aristocracy by setting up as a greengrocer and fruiter at Perotholdsdorf, near Vienna. The Prince, having become ruined, has decided that, in order to make money a good trade is better than a small Government appointment, and he has sensibly decided to attend to his business in person.

A BELGIAN man of science has started an elaborate calculation to prove that the weather on our globe repeats itself in cycles of sixty-two years. He shows that the barometric and thermometric readings in London for 1885, 1886, and 1887 are practically the same as those for 1823, 1824, and 1825, and he asks men with more means than he possesses to continue the comparison through the complete cycle of sixty-two years. Then he argues that "if we can refer to a year which had practically the same weather as that which we are experiencing this year, it is of the greatest importance that the astronomical authorities of each country should utilize that knowledge to the advantage of the commercial and agricultural industries of the community generally. He also proposes to show by an examination of the moon's phases at an interval of sixty-two years, that not only has the

moon an influence on the weather, but that the moon is the cause of the weather. The cycle of 62 years is very nearly the same as the Vrihaspati cycle of the Hindus, and the Hindus have long since accepted the theory of the influence of the moon on weather. The influence is, we think, best seen on the brain.

THURSDAY, 7TH JULY.

REPORT states that hidden treasure has been discovered in the palace of an old vizier of Morocco, who died some time ago at Rabat, amounting to the enormous sum of 95 millions sterling. The Emperor, like a wise man, is said to have instantly confiscated it, and it is now being conveyed to the Imperial coffers at Fez.

SOUTH African juries thus discharge the trust imposed on them: A girl was charged at the Riversdale Circuit court with administering poison to the family which she served. The first verdict returned was "Murder." "Impossible," said the Judge, "no one has been killed!" The jury went back, and returned with a verdict of "Suicide." "But the girl is still alive!" expostulated the Judge. On this the jury gave it up, and returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

NOVOYE VREMYA says:—'The question of the administration of the Trans-Caspian Province has been finally settled. It has been decided to place the Province under the orders of the Governor-General of Turkistan—an announcement which, though long expected, recalls to us that the unity of Russia's Central Asian Empire is now an established fact. The actual incorporation of the two administrations will be carried out probably as soon as the railway has reached Samarkand.'

A VISITOR to Hyderabad thus speaks of the Hyderabad noble: 'Let us place his courage and manliness first of all. He is not like the Lucknow Nawab, an effeminate debauchee, but is fond of manly sports and games—riding, shooting, tent-pegging, polo: such things as become a soldier. He prefers horses to pigeons, and tiger-shooting to quail fighting. Here is a tale of a Hyderabad noble. His son had abscess of the liver and an operation was necessary. The doctor proposed administering chloroform. The idea provoked the old man's scorn: "There is no need of chloroform," he said, "he is my son. If you want to cut a hole in him, cut away. If he dies through it let him die." The operation was performed without chloroform and the young man never flinched.'

RUMOURS, which are gaining in consistency, announce another meeting of the Three Emperors this year, possibly at Galstein. The arragements will, however, depend largely upon the health of the German Emperor, which has been somewhat shaken of late, and also upon the condition of the Crown Prince. Anxiety still prevails about the malady in his throat, though more hopeful anticipations have been formed, and another operation has been performed with success by Dr. Morell Mackenzie, who again travelled to Berlin on purpose. At any rate, the rumours dispose of the confident assumption that this year would pass without any Imperial gathering, and signify on the part of Russia a desire to return to the alliance from which she was certainly estranged a few months since. It is said that the wish for the meeting proceeds from the Czar, but it is actively seconded by the Kaiser, who sees in it a new guarantee of European peace.

THE *Express* says:—'About two weeks ago, Bhinga was visited by a would-be person of distinction styling himself Prince Hera Laul. He claimed a direct descent from one of the great Peshwas of Puna; said that his father had fought against the British in the second battle of Paniput, and on being defeated had fled to Chinese Tartary, where he, this Prince, was born. When of age he took service with the Russian Government, who allowed him for years a salary equal to Rs. 5,000 a month. Thinking, however, that he might do better in this land of his forefathers, he has come to claim from the British Government either a territorial grant or a very solid pension. He is going about asking for money to enable him to press this claim, and went to Bhinga with that object, but being told by the Raja's agent that the Deputy Commissioner would be communicated with before forwarding his application to the Rajah, who is in Nyni Tal, he went away rather suddenly and quite crest-fallen.'

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Journal des Debats* gives the following account of the Amir of Afghanistan:—'Abdurrahman, in the first part of his career, was a soldier; when he was raised to the Amirship he became a bureaucrat, a new *role* for an Afghan ruler, and one not likely to be popular. Each day with him has its appointed work. Two days a week are devoted to his correspondence, Monday for that with the upper country (Herat, Candahar, &c.,) Thursday for that with the lower country (Kabul, Peshawar, and India.) On Tuesday he holds his military durbar and receives the officers of the garrison, all of whom dine with him. It is also the day of private reception, or Diwan-i-Khas. On Wednesday and Saturday he administers justice and admits the public to his presence, even to the lowest beggar. This is called the Diwan-i-Am. Friday is treated as Sunday is in London—all the bazaars, shops, and the Palace itself are closed, the mosques alone remaining open. Sunday is devoted to the Amir's private affairs. The two most important days are those of the Diwan i-Am, for the Amir is above all a dispenser of justice. He dispenses it with his hand on the hilt of his sword. Highway robbers are brought before him and he hears the charge. Then he says one of two things—'Bekoushid,' and they cut their throats, or 'Gargara kounid,' and they lead them off to be hung. If an article is lost on the road no one is allowed to pick it up. If any one does so his hand is cut off. The Amir has only one wife, Bibi Mulika, or the Queen; but he has 101 concubines, called kaniz. By the Queen he has no children (they died), but he has five by four of the kaniz. The eldest, Habibullah, is 16 years of age, and, in default of a legitimate successor, is the heir apparent. He was recently married to the daughter of Mahomed Ameen, Brigadier of Kabul, an officer, despite his high title, possessing no authority. The Amir is writing his memoirs, beginning with his ninth year, and he is now 42. They will be full of interest, if the Ghilzais will only allow him to finish them.'

FRIDAY, 8TH JULY.

RUSSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.—'We have often said that the time has gone by for Russia to lend herself again to the farce of giving pledges to limit her advance in Central Asia. In former times the promises were made and broken; now it is not even worth while to make them, and the intention to move forward whenever convenient is openly avowed. Thus we have it carefully explained in the *Novoe Vremya* that Russia is under no obligation to keep out of Afghanistan: and that, even if engagements to that effect can be quoted, "it should be clearly understood in London that the exhumation of *quasi*-obligations of Russia not to interfere in Afghan matters will not alter the view which our Government holds at present with regard to this question. "We are now," continues the Russian writer, "direct neighbours of the Afghans, and consequently it cannot be a matter of indifference to us under what conditions England will assist the Amir Abdul Rahman in his struggle with the revolted Afghan tribes." In other words, the intention is declared of interfering in Afghanistan (with a view to annexation) at any time that circumstances appear favourable. *St. James's Gazette.*

THE following is Prince Bismarck's estimate of the respective virtues of beer, wine and spirit. Speaking in the Reichstag, on March 28, 1881, the Chancellor said:—'Beer is, comparatively speaking, the beverage of a well-to-do class; but spirit is the drink of the famous 'poor man,' and spirit is thus a drink which the labourer cannot always dispense with. Beer makes one lazy ('*Bier macht trage*,' and not '*Bier macht dumm*'—stupid—as Bismarck's remark is sometimes quoted) instead of exciting the nerves. It has, moreover, a drawback from the economic stand point: it is a time-killer. With us Germans perhaps, nothing kills time so much as beer-drinking. Spirit has in no way this effect, and if you let the working man choose between wine, beer, and spirit he will reject wine. I have never found that the labourer when he found his work hard refreshed himself with Bavarian beer. The poor man needs spirit—certainly to a moderate extent, but still a small quantity daily for nourishment, for his means do not allow of his having Bavarian beer and wine.'

BY a resolution of the Government of India passed in 1884, it was decided that the system of compulsory examination of Assistant Surgeons at septennial periods, which has been allowed to fall into abeyance, should again be brought into operation. In August last year, Surgeon-General Bidie, however, addressed the Madras Government, proposing that Assistant Surgeons possessing European or Indian degrees not lower than M. B. and C. M. should be exempted from any examination in virtue of the qualifications they had already obtained, and the proposal thus made was submitted to the Government of India with the remark that the Madras Government was in favor of its adoption. After consulting several authorities on the subject, the Government of India have replied that, as the majority of those consulted are in favor of the retention of the existing orders, and as the arguments of the few who advocate a change do not appear to be based upon any practical inconvenience found to exist in the present system, while, on the other hand, there are assurances that the orders in question work to the advantage of the public service, they have decided that, for the present, the existing practice in regard to the examination of Assistant Surgeons at septennial periods shall be adhered to.

SATURDAY, 9TH JULY.

THE *Times* speaking of the Indian visitors in London says:—There is one feature in common among all our present Indian visitors that should not be lost sight of. Maharajah Holkar, the Rao of Cutch, the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, and Shumsul Dowlah, the nobleman who represents the Nizam on the present auspicious occasion, are all young men. They are at the beginning of their careers, and we cannot doubt that their experiences in England will exercise a considerable influence on their future policy and conduct in their different spheres. The more evidence they see of our having realised that union is strength—an aphorism in the East as well as the West—the more confidence will they feel in the identity of their interests and ours in India when the continually increasing foreign danger becomes more menacing and urgent. They know by practical experience the vigour and efficiency of our Indian administration, and they have had no reason to doubt that the Anglo-Indian army is still worthy of its high renown. But they have no corresponding conviction on the subject of our Imperial policy, or as to the public feeling with regard to India being a vital and indispensable appendage of the British Crown. Rumour has been adverse to us in both particulars, but a closer scrutiny may serve to show them that the keenest party strife and recrimination are, after all, not identical with national decay. Although reflections on these subjects must necessarilly cross their minds, their presence here is not to be mainly attributed to any motives of calculation. We believe it to be due to a natural impulse to testify their loyalty to the English Government in the most expressive manner in their power by being present at the Jubilee of the Queen Empress. It is in this sense that they are included among the most honoured of our guests on this eventful and historical occasion, and we can only hope that after their residence amongst us is concluded they will carry away agreeable memories of their stay in England. On our side we shall not forget the loyalty revealed by so unequivocal an act, and we cannot help regarding the presence in London of Maharajah Holkar in particular as a favorable augury for our rule in India during the arduous crisis probably before us in the near future.

GENERAL Boulanger, in an interview with a correspondent of the *New York Herald* just before the fall of the Ministry, said that "Germany will not attack us because she knows that we are strong, and the Germans are a prudent race." But a little later in the same conversation, he said, "I consider war as inevitable. I pity those who do not understand this."

IN THE old days, the Romans made frequent use of doves for the purpose of carrying messages. 'They carried those little birds with them even to the amphitheatre, and if the performance was likely to last longer than usual, a string with a note attached was tied to the beak of the dove which immediately carried the message to its owner's home. This practice seems to be reviving, and will no doubt be sufficiently recognised before long. The day after General Boulanger's resignation, an artistic red, white, and blue basket, in the most delicate porcelain, we are told, was delivered at his residence. On examining it, two pretty doves were found inside, each with a message attached to the wings, and there was written on both "Come back," one was signed "France," and the other "Alsace." To understand the appropriateness of the gift, it is necessary to remember it was a hobby with the General to encourage the breeding and training of carrier pigeons, as among the necessities of modern warfare.'

'Now that a good many statements are flying about as to the doings of various newspapers, and especially as to the changes in the editorial staff of the *Daily News*, it may be interesting to know a fact or two as to the profits of great newspapers which have their head quarters in London. Two or three years ago the nett income derived from the *Standard* reached £80,000. The *Telegraph*, which comes next, was £65,000, and the *Daily News* was third, £30,000. The *Daily Chronicle* is a property of more recent growth, and relies more exclusively on its advertising connection. As to the *Daily News*, its prosperity has increased greatly since the Home Rule controversy began. The last quarter was the best one known since the starting of the paper.'

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INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1887-8.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 12*th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Fundamental Phenomena of Magnetism, and Laws of Magnetic Action.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Wednesday*, the *13th Inst.*, at 5 P. M.

Subject: Elementary Principles of Chemistry.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Thursday*, the *14th Inst.*, at 4½ P. M.

Senior Class, *Subject*: Milk Analysis.

LECTURE by the Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on *Thursday*, the *14th Inst.*, at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Matter and its Properties.

LECTURE by Babu Ashutosh Mukerjee, M. A. F. R. S. E., on *Friday*, the *15th Inst.*, at 4 P. M

Subject: Analytical Geometry.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Physics under Babu Jagadish Chunder Bose, B. Sc., on *Saturday*, the *16th Inst.*, at 3 P. M.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
July 7th, 1887. *Honorary Secretary*

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1887.

THE MEHERPORE CASE.

WE are anxiously waiting to see what notice Sir Steuart Bayley will take of the conduct of Mr. Luson, the Assistant Magistrate of Meherpore, who ordered 43 persons to be flogged for—committing no offence whatever. The facts of the Meherpore case are already well-known to the public. Some 5,000 persons were enjoying themselves on the margin of a *bil* or lake on the occasion of an annual holiday in April last. The land surrounding the *bil* belongs to one person, and he has let the right of fishing in it to another person, the complainant in the case, for the sum of Rs. 500 a year. The *bil* is not in the nature of a tank. It is about 8 miles in length, and formed by the shifting of the course of the adjoining river. The fish in the lake are not stored by any person. The *bil* is a natural reservoir of water, formed without human agency, and the fish in it are *naturally* to be found there. The lake is *natural* and the fish are *wild*. It is the practice of the inhabitants of the neighbouring town and villages to go to this *bil*, on a particular holiday during the year, to catch fish and otherwise to enjoy themselves. In accordance with this custom a large number of people had resorted to the place and were engaged in fishing. The police, by orders of the Assistant Magistrate, arrested 68 of them, and the Magistrate ordered some forty-three of them to be whipped. The sentence of flogging was immediately carried out. A large number of these persons were also sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. The accused applied to the High Court for revision of judgment.

The petitioners in their application say 'that the Assistant Magistrate, without framing any charge and explaining it to the accused, without asking what plea they had, and what defence they had to make, without giving them an opportunity to be defended by pleader or Muktear, and without taking any evidence from them, at once convicted and sentenced them on the 15th of April.' The Chief Justice, sitting with the Hon'ble Chunder Madhub Ghose, has reversed the decision of the Assistant Magistrate. In their lordships' opinion no crime was committed. 'It is perfectly clear', says the Chief Justice, 'that the offence of theft could not have been committed, because the fish said to have been stolen were not the subject of any one's property. They were wild fish in a natural lake, and until they were reduced to possession by being caught, no property can be acquired in them by any one, so that there can be no offence of theft committed by any person; and it seems to us, therefore, that these persons did not commit any theft, and that so far as the offence of which they have been convicted is concerned, it is quite clear that on that ground alone the conviction cannot be sustained. In addition to that, as Mr. Justice Ghose reminds me, it is clear that there was no dishonest intention to take the fish, because whether such a custom could be legally established or not, on the Magistrate's own view of the case, these people went there and caught fish. For both reasons, therefore, we are of opinion that the offence of theft was not committed by these men.' Even the most carping critic will not be able to find fault with this judgment. The Chief Justice has, as the *Statesman* points out, followed well established precedents in the case. About fourteen years ago the High Court decided that taking fish in that portion of a navigable river over which a right of *jalkar* exists in another person, is not theft, inasmuch as the fish in the said river cannot be said to be in the possession of the proprietor of the *jalkar* right (19 W. R. 47). The same view was taken in another case reported in 20 W. R. (Cr. R. 15). In another case also the Calcutta High Court ruled that catching fish, without the permission of the person in whom the right of fishery exists does not constitute criminal trespass (I. L. R. 2 Cal. 354). The Madras High Court also held that fishing in a creek is no theft, although the right to fish in it had been leased out by Government to another person (I. L. R. 5 Mad. 390). These cases leave not a shadow of doubt that in the opinion of the highest courts in the country catching fish, under the circumstances disclosed in the Meherpore case, does not constitute theft.

The *Englishman* in his issue of the 30th ultimo said, 'we do not for a moment question the Chief Justice's interpretation of the law;' and yet our contemporary, with strange inconsistency, says in his issue of the 7th instant, that the cases which are relied upon as precedents are not parallel cases. We fail to see wherein the parallelism fails. The cases we have quoted above completely support the position taken by the Chief Justice. The only difference we notice is that in the cases quoted instead of 'a natural reservoir of water,' the terms, 'navigable river,' and 'creek' occur. Surely our contemporary does not mean that these two terms destroy the parallelism. The question at issue is, is a person guilty of theft or criminal trespass when he fishes in a natural reservoir of water,—formed by no human agency, and in which the fish are wild and not stored—in which the right of fishing is in another person? That point has been decided in the negative by the highest courts of justice in the country, and Sir Comer Petheram, in following these decisions, has simply given effect to the undoubted law on the subject.

As to the order of the Income-Tax Commissioner that all incomes from fisheries are liable to income-tax, to which the *Englishman* has made reference, our contemporary may not be unaware that discussion is still going on as to the legality of such an order. Some of the eminent lawyers in the country are of opinion that such an order cannot be justified by the existing law, and that, therefore, proprietors of *jalkar* cannot be compelled to pay the tax. The reference to the order of the Income-tax Commissioner—to show that fishing in the Meherpore lake by persons who were flogged by Mr. Luson was illegal—is entirely irrelevant. The lake being a natural reservoir of water, the fish being wild, and not in the possession, actual or constructive, of any person, and there being also no dishonest intention of taking another man's property, the Meherpore case is entirely taken out of the purview of Section 378 of the Indian Penal Code.

The decision of the Chief Justice has given partial relief to those who were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. But what remedy is there for the grievous wrong inflicted on the persons who were flogged? What compensation can the law give to those who have been insulted, most grievously maltreated, and whipped in the name of the law? If such tyrannical conduct in a Magistrate be sufferred to pass unnoticed, then farewell to all security for life and property and honor. The Meherpore case has created immense sensation in the country. This same Magistrate who defies law did, last year, commit a similar offence, and his wrong-doing was screened by the Bengal Government. We feel sure that Sir Steuart Bayley will deal with the case in a manner that will adequately meet the ends of justice, and allay the excitement that has been caused by the flagrant abuse of the power vested in a Magistrate. In concluding our article we connot do better than quote the opinion of the Chief Justice on Mr. Luson's conduct:—'I should be very glad indeed if I could stop here, as to what I have to say in the matter, but I must say, and I say it as seriously and gravely as it is possible to say anything, sitting here on this Bench, that this young assistant magistrate, in inflicting such a punishment as he did, has done as much as any young man could do, to bring the administration of justice into contempt. I think the idea of a young person in his position, and with his experence, inflicting the punishment of whipping upon 43 persons, boys and men up to the age of 45 years, for an imaginary offence of this kind, is one which it is impossible to deprecate too strongly; and I can only say that I do hope this case will be a warning to him, to exercise the discretion given him in dealing with these matters with the greatest care, and not trust lightly to his own judgment, and put the matters beyond his control by inflicting a punishment which is of a serious and degrading character, and which, when once inflicted, cannot again be remedied. I will not say anything more, but I hope that it will be a warning to him, and other officers in his position, to use the greatest caution in dealing with such matters.'

The Chief Justice of course could not, in his judicial capacity, say any thing more. It now rests with the Executive Government to inflict that punishment on the wrong-doer which his tyrannical conduct and abuse of authority properly deserve.

HYDERABAD AND BRITISH INDIA—A CONTRAST.

A correspondent of the *Pioneer*, who has lately been on a visit to Hyderabad and who seems to be a keen and, though not always, an accurate, impartial observer, draws a striking contrast between Hyderabad and British India in two important matters. He tells us that two facts in the social life of Hyderabad call for special attention. These are the absence of that animosity between Mahomedans and Hindus which runs to such height in British India, and the amount of social intercourse and the comparatively cordial relationship that exist between Englishmen and Natives. It is a remarkable fact that throughout Native India Hindus and Mahomedans agree better than in British India; and that as English education advances, the animosity between the two races increases. The writer points out that it is worse in Delhi which has been English territory for longer time than Lucknow; and that it is worse among those who have learnt English in the colleges than among the old-fashioned talukdars and the villagers. There are many who hold that as this animosity between the two races is an advantageous thing for British rule, it has been fostered by the English with the object of strengthening their position. The writer in the *Pioneer*, however, does not agree in this view. He observes:—'It may be admitted that in the accounts presented of the rule of our predecessors for the edification of young India the historians have not been over-anxious to single out the brightest features for admiration; just as we should not look in Anglo-India for the most charitable exposition of Russian virtues, or in St. Petersburgh for the most glowing eulogies of British Indian rule. We have no reason to expect a superhuman impartiality. It may also be supposed that the wisdom of the maxim *Divide et impera* has not been lost on the great Indian statesmen. But those who observe closely the effects of Government policy on the people will not credit Government with one tithe of the influence necessary for effecting so great a result. Government can collect a great revenue and wield enormous armies, but it could not introduce the metrical system of weights and measures. Its endeavours to effect agricultural reforms are attended with microscopical results

* * * The manifest desire of Government to prevent outbreaks of the peace, and to put them down as quickly as possible when they occur, argues the honesty of its motives and wish to encourage good-will. Those who have watched the working of the District Officers, who in the eyes of the populace are the embodiment and incarnation of the Government, will testify to their earnest efforts to maintain peace between the two communities. The policy explanation must therefore be abandoned.' The writer in the *Pioneer*, when penning the lines we have just quoted, should have remembered that it is much easier to do evil than to do good; and that there are District officers and District officers. It is true that the British Government with all its efforts, has not been able to introduce the metrical system of weights and measures, or to effect agricultural reforms. But that fact does not show that our rulers have not the power of creating a breach between the two rival races. There are many Anglo-Indian statesmen who hold with Sir William Gregory that the hostility between Hindus and Mahomedans is an advantageous thing for the British Government, and it should be fostered by the English for strengthening their position in India. There can be but little doubt that broad hints were given to the Mahomedan community that if they did not join the National Congress which assembled in Calcutta last December their ruler would think better of them and try to promote their interests. Then, all District officers are not so impartial as the writer in the *Pioneer* supposes them to be. The disturbances which occurred in various towns in Upper India last year on the occasion of the Bukreed and Mohurrum festivals showed clearly that many District officers either heartily sympathize with the Mahomedans or are afraid of incurring their ill-will. The policy explanation is based on very good reason. *Divide et impera* is a maxim which is in high favour with the vast majority of Anglo-Indian administrators, though all of them are not so foolish as to express their opinions openly like Sir William Gregory.

The second fact in the social life of Hyderabad to which allusion has been made above is the amount of social intercourse and the much more cordial relationship existing there between Englishmen and Natives than in British India. The English Club contains many Native members and English officers play polo with the Nizam's officers. In winter there are cosmopolitan picnic parties, and at dinners Native gentlemen take in English ladies. *Pioneer* states in plain terms that as regards social intercourse Hyderabad easily takes the first position among the cities of India. Why is Hyderabad so very fortunate in this respect? The average Anglo-Indian would tell us that the Natives of Hyderabad are really gentlemen and understand English manners; and that if he had met people like them before, he would have behaved in the same way. But as a matter of fact many of the Nizam's officers were once minor officials in British India, and while they were so employed their merits were not discovered. The simple and blunt truth is that the Anglo-Indian does not hate the Natives who have power and wealth and who can give him sumptuous dinners and entertainments. The writer in the *Pioneer* says:—'No doubt when a man employs an undeniable tailor, lives in a well-furnished house, and drives about in a stylish equipage, his social qualities are more easily cognizable by the average man than when they depend for recognition on the human mind within. It requires some sympathy with Bohemianism to recognize genius in tatters. And there is very little of Bohemianism to mitigate the dulness of our society, we are too business-like and prosaic. And then, as regards social intercourse with natives let us honestly confess *that the greatest barrier of all is our pride.* John Bull on the continent of Europe turns up his nose at everything he sees, how much more in the East! John Bull with all his virtues and his vices—his probity, his energy, his self-reliance and his patriotism, his want of idealism, his inadaptability, his contempt of every thing he does not understand, his social snobbishness—has put his foot down in India, and is proudly conscious of attracting the awe-strickened, he would fain believe, admiring gaze of two and fifty swarthy millions. John Bull finds on landing at Bombay that his influence and his Empire depend, to a large extent, on prestige, and he naturally wishes to live up to it, and having rather vague ideas as to what the prestige depends on, thinks the safest way is to show he has a full appreciation of his claims to it. * * * In Hyderabad John's pride as a ruler is not so excessive, and he does not feel he has that terrible prestige to support, so he treats the oriental more as he would if he met him at home. * * * No one who has not experienced them can fully realize the difficulties which an Englishman finds who attempts social intercourse with the people. Still the effort should be made; and if persevered in, it will re-pay itself; while it would remove a danger to our empire which many people think will ultimately prove fatal to it, the resentment of all influential natives at the supercilious treatment of the English, a cause of discontent which lies at the bottom of most of the political dissatisfaction for which higher education is held responsible.' The good sense and the spirit of fairness which pervade the passage we have just quoted cannot be sufficiently admired. The writer has hit the right nail on the head. He confesses with admirable candour that as regards social intercourse with Natives the greatest barrier of all is the Englishman's pride. This confession does great honour to the writer. We are often told that the *purdah* system is the greatest hindrance to social intercourse between Europeans and Natives. But the existence of the zenana is no barrier to social intercourse between Englishmen and Natives in Hyderabad. This fact furnishes ample food for reflection, and we hope our Anglo-Indian friends will ponder over it. The experience of Hyderabad shows that if we can give them good dinners and entertainments they will have no objection to mix us socially.

THESEUS AND ARIADNE.

WE mean Mr. H. S. Cunnigham, who gave such notoriety to the Greek myth in Calcutta, is a martyr to *cacoethes scribendi*, that nasty, inveterate complaint to which crotchety people are so frequently subject. In season and out of season, ever and anon, it makes its victims exhibit themselves in awkward and not unoften ludicrous positions; and Mr. Cunningham, even with all his learning and versatile talents, has not been able to avoid its malign influence. The itch is always in his fingers, and it impels him to scratch, scratch, and scratch away, without intermission, and without any regard for appearance and public sense of decorum. As a learned lawyer and for a long time a judge in the highest court in this country, he can speak and write with great force on matters juridical, and command respectful hearing; but somehow or other, he abjures them with unswerving resolution; his judgments were curt, and his legal writings, if there be any, are unknown. But out of his shop, he makes himself at home every where. He seems not to remember the advice of Appeles to the shoe-maker, nor that of Johnson about 'sticking to the cow,' nor that of Voltaire about 'making wigs'; at least so as to act up to it. He is by turns an historian, a novelist, an essayist, a lecturer, a meteorologist, a sanitarian, an art connoisseur, a political economist, and what not, and as in all these subjects he goes out of his sphere, he fails to produce that effect which the public expect from an exalted person of the position of a High Court Judge. His histories are romances. His novels—the latest is the 'Cærulians'—are not likely to affect the circulation of Oida's 'House Party'. The language of his essays is so transcendentally Johnsonian that it was once, at a public dinner, declared, by the present Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to be unintelligible to him. His lectures do not travel beyond the precincts of that coterie of busy-bodies, the Calcutta Health Society. His political economy is preserved in the Famine Commissioner's report, the recommendations contained in which the Government has found to be utterly impracticable. His sympathy for the people of this country, from whose contributions he has drawn a fortune and a handsome life-pension, is best indicated by his persistent attempt to deprive them of even the last shred of political power. As a sanitarian his great achievement was a wide breach between that weak and mischievous ruler, Sir Rivers Thompson, and the Calcutta Corporation. He has a wonderful knack of making mountains of molehills—of piling up figures so as to make the worse appear the better reason. He has, however, a redeeming merit; he is a steadfast friend. When he takes a body under the aegis of his protection, he fights tooth and nail for it, and never allows his feeling of friendship to abate even a jot. His great pet in this town is the Calcutta Health Society, and he befriended it in a manner which was worthy of all praise. Though now removed five thousand miles away from its precincts, he not only remembers it with all the kindliness of a parent, but has come forward to advocate its cause in the columns of the Thunderer. In a long and tedious letter, characterised by all the peculiarity of his style, manner, and logic, he has appealed to the *Times* to take its cause in hand. Ordinary people in England know next to nothing about India generally, and of Calcutta in particular; but they have paramount influence in guiding the destiny of our race, and the object of the letter is to deprive the children of the soil of their legitimate right, and place them at the mercy of the non-official Europeans. Mr. Cunningham opens his letter with a modest recommendation for 'a party of gentlemen who, for several years past, acting under the guidance, and with the co-operation, of leading physicians and men of science in that city, have been endeavouring to arouse the public understanding to a more adequate sense of the enormous evils which the unsanitary condition of Indian towns and villages entails upon the inhabitants.' Barring the circumlocutory Johnsonese, this is modest enough for the Health Society of Calcutta; but this is only the beginning. It is soon followed by a pinchbeck imitation of Defoe's description of the Plague in London. Cholera is the theme, and the statistics of preventible deaths the substance. The people of England are gravely told that there are 'five millions of unnecessary deaths' in India, 'fifty million cases of unnecessary disease,' and 'the enormous aggregate of human suffering these figures imply.' Of course nothing is told of the ratio these figures bear to the total of the population; nothing to show how far the figures are reliable; nothing to demonstrate the accuracy of the calculations. Oh, dear no! Such paltry details are quite beside the requirements of an awe-inspiring horrifying picture. They would totally destroy the grandeur of a heavenward-soaring poetic conception. A clodhopper in his simplicity might ask that, omitting the Native States, the Queen's Empire includes a little over 200 million persons, and if 50 millions are affected with disease the ratio would be as 1 to 4, i. e., every fourth man falls ill every year; is such really the case? But he is impertinent, and knows nothing of the laws of impassioned rhetoric. In England there are no simpletons to ask such stupid questions. If such questions be permitted how could brilliant writers expatiate on the 'cold-blooded economy,' of Government which allows the causes of such mortality to devastate the land; how could one enlist the sympathy of his hearers or readers by saying that this 'cold-blooded economy' leads to 'the loss of 17 bushels of corn per acre' every year; or moralize on the retardation of the process of eradication of those 'domestic habits which well-wishers to India chiefly deplore on moral and social grounds?' Had this 'cold blooded economy' not existed, it is to be presumed there would have been no 'infant marriage,' no 'enforced widowhood,' no Rukmabai case to scandalise our 'well-wishers.' Then follow dissertations on hydraulic engineering, microscopic research, elementary knowledge of sanitation, the crass ignorance of the natives, the folly of entrusting natives with Local self-Government, *et hoc genus omne*, set forth in the richest style of the author's Bombastes Furioso. The remedy for these evils lies in having a central Board of Health, of course to be presided by non professional gentlemen like the author, so that the local self-government boards may be converted into marionettes in the hands of his

friends. He does not in so many words say that the Central Board is to be no other than the Health Society; but there is enough of hints to show that he means it. Returning then to the immediate object of his care he gives the following account of the objects and operations of the Health Society:

'Convinced of the possibility of effecting an enormous reduction of disease and mortality, our Society endeavours to enforce this conviction on the public mind. We endeavour to popularize sanitary knowledge by the diffusion of a cheap vernacular literature. We are, with the kind co-operation of the Director of Public Instruction, offering prizes in the Government schools and training colleges for proficiency in the subject; we are setting an example to other cities by providing an expert for the purpose of testing the sanitary condition of private dwellings, and our experience has proved the urgent necessity for such examinations. We form a centre for the discussion of sanitary matters of public interest, such as the Municipal Bill now before the Bengal Legislature, and for adequate representation to the Government of the collective opinion of the educated public. We provide for the delivering of public lectures in different parts of the city on the subject of sanitation; and we hope, *si fata sinant*, to promote a sanitary exhibition in Calcutta for the purpose of presenting to individuals and the numerous public bodies of India specimens of approved sanitary appliances, drainage, water-supply, etc., the value of which has been established by experience in England. We hope, Sir, that we may be fortunate enough to have your powerful assistance in enlisting English sympathy and intelligence in the cause which we have at heart. The objects of our Society can, we believe, be attained by a proper adjustment of administrative machinery and increased public enlightenment without any of the risks and drawbacks which are involved in many projects of improvement.'

True, these wishes, anxieties, and endeavours, notwithstanding the labours of 'several years past,' remain only as wishes, like the material of certain pavement to which a Spanish proverb pointedly refers; but for all that if the Secretary of State could be got to sanction a grant for the support of the amateur sanitarians, and they could be endowed with some powers, it would be a great gain. Now that the Calcutta Municipal Bill is on the *tapis*, it is to be hoped that it might be so moulded as to make over the municipal interests of the town to the keeping of the Health Society, to a few birds of passage to the entire exclusion of the children of the soil. The Society made strenuous efforts at the last election to secure an overwhelming majority in the Corporation, but failed. A section might now be introduced in the Bill to defranchise the natives, and the object would at once be gained. For such a purpose a letter to the *Times* by an ex-judge of the High Court is certainly not a bad move.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

THIS is a stale subject to write upon. It takes us back to the days of William the Fourth—to the Ministry of Lord Melbourne. It has, however, lately been brought home to us by the *ad captandum* attempts now being made to throw discredit on the Calcutta University by representing that its archetype has failed. The first in the field were certain gentlemen connected with, or interested in, Indian education, who, in their depositions before the Public Service Commission, laid much stress on the necessity of converting the Calcutta University into a teaching institution. Then followed some hacks in the press, who applauded the idea to the skies. Next came Messrs. Eliot and Pedler's scheme; and now we have Mr. Quinton's speech in the Legislative Council of India in support of the Allahabad University Bill, in which provision is made for investing the proposed university with the power of engaging in tuitional work. All these movements may be attributed, directly or indirectly, to an impression current in certain quarters that the University of London has failed in its mission, and we should cease to follow its example. This impression has been much deepened by a memorial of University College, London, and King's College, London, praying for a teaching university in London. It is necessary therefore to examine the question in some detail.

We pointed out lately that among the Romans the word *universitas* was equivalent to a guild or corporation, and was not confined to educational institutions. The oldest document in which the word is applied to a teaching body, the University of Paris, is a decretal of Innocent III. which dates about the beginning of the 13th century. Though similar teaching bodies existed from some time before that date, such as those of Bologna, Barcelona &c., they were then not called universities. As a matter of fact, almost every cathedral and monastery in Europe had, from a very early period, attached to it a school, in which all candidates for priestly orders, as also such laymen as chose to avail themselves of it, were instructed in Grammar, Philosophy, and Theology. Law and Mathematics were subsequently added, and the organization of the school in certain places was so improved as to give to the teachers thereof much civil and political influence, and the decretal of Innocent III. led to the word Universitas being used to designate such schools. Thus it will be seen that a university is nothing more than a school, and the attempt to qualify it by the epithet 'teaching' is solecistic. It involves a violation of the necessary laws of thought.

It will be noticed from what we have said above that the primary object of cathedral schools was religious teaching, and theology therefore always formed the most prominent subject. As a matter of fact, before five-and-fifty years ago there was no university in Europe which did not include theology in its curriculum. The great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge went the length of refusing all education to those who declined to accept the catechism of the Church of England. This and the cost and trouble of sending boys from London to Oxford or Cambridge suggested the necessity of establishing a University in London, and a project was started for establishing one by means of public subscriptions. The foundation stone for a building for it was laid by the Duke of Sussex in 1827, and considerable advance was made in bringing the scheme to fruition; but the opposition of the priesthood, headed by Oxford, Cambridge and the College of Surgeons, was for some time sufficient to prevent the issue of a royal charter for the incorporation of the institution. In the mean time by way of a half concession a charter was granted, in 1829, for the formation of King's College, London. This, however, did not satisfy those who advocated the larger scheme, and, in March 1835, the House of Commons, in opposition to the Ministry, voted an address to the king praying him for a charter. The Ministry was soon after thrown out of office, and one of the first acts of Lord Melbourne, who come in, was to obtain the assent of King William to a charter for a University for examining and granting degrees to all who were duly qualified for them; a separate charter being granted on the same day to the original movers for the incorporation of a teaching body, which was named University College, London. The two were quite distinct, except that the students of this College, as also of King's College, in common with others, had to get their degrees from the University. The charter to the University was renewed on the following year by our present sovereign, within six months of her ascending the throne of the United Kingdom and again in January 1857, and once again in January 1863. The primary object of the several charters was the same, and it is thus defined in the last charter: 'Deeming it to be the duty of our royal office, for the advancement of religion and morality, and the promotion of useful knowledge, to hold forth to all classes and denominations of our faithful subjects, without any distinction whatever, an encouragement for pursuing a regular and liberal education, and considering that many persons do prosecute and complete their studies both in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, to whom it is expedient that there should be offered such facilities, and on whom it is just that there should be conferred such distinctions and rewards as may incline them to persevere in their laudable pursuits,' so and so are appointed to form a University. The subsequent clauses of the charter confine the duty of the University to examination and grant of degrees, and nothing whatever is said of actual teaching, or having university professors. The success of this institution has been complete. For half a century it has shown an amount of tact, liberality and judgment which is worthy of the highest praise, and future historians will look upon it as one of the noblest works of Her Majesty's reign. Adverting to it, Lord Reay, in his recent speech at Poona on the Queen's reign, made the observation—'that is why Americans and Australians send their sons to Oxford, Cambridge, Eton, and Harrow, and, I may add, will eventually send them to the University of London which must become the future great centre of the intellectual activity of the Anglo-Saxon race.' That such success should excite envy is but natural. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge apprehended such success from an early date and therefore opposed the scheme of the new University from the beginning. The College of Surgeons also did so. They feel keenly the disadvantageous light in which they are placed. The University College, London, is a 'disappointed candidate', and bears no good-will to the University. Others have since joined the ranks of the malcontents. The College of Physicians, the heads of the different large London hospitals, those of King's College, London, and of several other institutions feel the existence of the University as a thorn on their sides. They envy its success, and wish to knock it down or share its glory. The governing body of the University are perfectly neutral. They grant degrees on the result of public examinations and yield to no private influence. They prevent also the acquisition of preponderating influence by particular individuals or institutions by careful selection of Senators and examiners, and this is a great grievance to many professors and others. This is doubtless purely personal; but in the affairs of this world personal considerations but too often outweigh general considerations for the highest good. There are of course other considerations, and the malcontents have made the most of them. The memorial of King's College and University College dwells emphatically on those points. The memorialists urge that the metropolis of Great Britain should have a University exclusively its own. They say, all the great literary and scientific institutions are located in London. The British Museum, the Inns of Court, the great Hospitals with their attached medical schools, the Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons, the numerous scientific and literary institutions, the public libraries are all auxiliaries to liberal education, and they are most easily accessible in the metropolis of the kingdom, and a metropolitan University is therefore an urgent necessity. They then pray:

'That in view of the considerations hereinbefore stated, your petitioners humbly represent to Your Majesty that it is expedient that University of the complete character above described should be constituted in and for the London district.

That the University should give degrees in arts, science, and medicine, and should have power to add other faculties, corresponding to its other provinces of study and of educational work.

That Univesity College, London, and King's College, London should be designated in the charter as Colleges in the University.

That power should be given to the University to admit on application other Colleges in the metropolitan district; the conditions of admission to be that the University shall be satisfied—

a. That the College is established on a basis justifying the expectation of its permanent existence, and is under the independent control of its own governing body.

b. That the College possesses a sufficient staff, buildings, and appliances for study, with adequate arrangements for teaching in one or more the faculties of the University.

That the admission of a College to the University should entitle it to representation on the Governing body of the University, to the inclusion of its senate, professors, or academic board in the assemblies of the appropriate faculties of the University, and to the admission of its students, duly qualified by attendance on a regular course of instruction in the College, as candidates for degrees in such faculties.

That Colleges admitted to the University should not thereby be brought in any respect under the control of the University, except only as regards the regulations for the duration and nature of the studies to be required of the students of the College as a qualification for University degrees.

That the governing body of the University should include, besides representatives of its Colleges, representatives of the assemblies of the faculties of the University.

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Your petitioners further humbly represent to Your Majesty—

a. That, as your petitioners have been informed, it is the intention of the Royal College of Physicians of London and of the Royal College of Surgeons of England to petition Your Majesty to confer upon them jointly, or upon a body composed of their representatives, the power to confer medical degrees.

b. That while recognising the expediency of the establishment in and for London of a degree-giving body whereon the medical profession may have official representation, your petitioners cannot but regard the giving of a degree as the appropriate function of a University, and would deprecate a severance of the medical faculty from other faculties in the University which they contemplate.

c. That for the purpose of such representation it is desirable that the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Royal College of Surgeons of England should be specially associated with the University, and should be suitably represented on its governing body, thus providing for the direct representation of the medical profession on the governing body of the University, and that the recognised medical schools of London should be admitted to the University by the teaching members of the school being included in the Assembly of the Faculty of Medicine and the students becoming admissible as candidates for degrees in that faculty.

d. That with a view to avoid multiplication of bodies conferring a diploma or licence to practise, it is expedient that the conjoint diploma of the two Royal Colleges above-named should be a preliminary condition for obtaining a medical degree in the University, the conferring of such diploma remaining, as at present, the function of the said Royal Colleges, and not of the University.

Your petitioners are further desirous that Your Majesty should be the Visitor of the University and should name certain members to serve on its governing body.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray Your Majesty to be pleased to grant a charter to a body of persons, to be appointed as is described in this petition, to be a University in and for the London district, having power to grant degrees in the faculties of arts, science, and medicine, with power to add other faculties and that Your Majesty will be pleased to make such orders in the premises as to Your Majesty in your royal wisdom and justice may seem meet.'

This extract is a long one, but we have not hesitated to produce it as it shows very clearly what the object of the agitation is. The arguments urged are obtrusively fallacious. To say that there should be a metropolitan university, is reasonable enough; but there is already a very efficient one in existence, and another cannot be wanted. The advantages of the public institutions are now open to the students of London, and they cannot be more so by having a second university. As there is no proposition to have any additional teaching institution, it is to be inferred that King's College and University College are quite sufficient to meet the requirements of the metropolis. Should the case be otherwise, it would be easy enough to get one or more colleges chartered. At King's College there is no arrangement for boarders; the students daily attend the classes, as in India. Nor is the prayer for a University synonymous with a boarding house. Leaving aside the garnish of high sounding phrases, the only substantial prayer is a university the governing body of which should be the heads of the institutions affiliated without any outsider, or a sort of family arrangement which will leave the grant of degrees in the hands of the teachers themselves without any check or hindrance, the jurisdiction being limited to the London district only. This means a postern for the easy dispensation of degrees, and nothing can be more obnoxius to the impartial testing and rewarding of learning. We are familiar with the Bengal system under which every *Tol* in the country grants high-sounding titles, such as 'Ocean of Learning' and the 'Five mouths of the Nyaya,' and know too that in the United States every one of the 150 colleges there extant grant degrees, and that some people in Bengal have purchased such degrees, but none will, we are certain, like to have a similar arrangement for English Universities. Anyhow the memorial under notice does not in the least affect the imperial jurisdiction of the London University; nor have its opponents ventured to breathe the smallest puff of objection against its efficiency. In so far the liberal and statesman-like policy of Lord Melbourne, Lord Monteagle, Lord Brougham and other great men who established the London University has not been in the least shaken. The noble principle they advocated remains unassailed, and we hope and trust will always remain so, in spite of the intrigues of selfish people.

Moral: The Calcutta University is founded on the model of the University of London, by a statesman even greater than those who gave birth to the latter—the great and good Lord Canning, and it is therefore open to the same attacks which assail its archetype, and it behoves our people therefore to be on their guard against the machinations of selfish, narrow-minded, evil-disposed persons as well as of faddists and fags.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

HIS Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will visit the following stations during his tour: Burdwan, Krishnagur, Berhampur, Murshidabad, Malda, Purnia, Bhagulpur, Monghyr, Dhurbunga, Mozafarpur, Bettia, Hatwa, Chupra, Patna, Sasseram, Arrah, Gya, and Rampur Beauleah. The date for starting has not yet been settled. The tour will probably last till the second week in September.

SIR Comer Petheram goes on leave for a month from the 23rd instant. He will return after the close of the Dussehera vacation. Justice Romesh Chandra Mitter, the Senior Judge, will, as on a previous occasion, officiate for the Chief Justice.

THE rains have washed away a portion of the Railway between Saharanpur and Ambala. The denizens of the celestial region up at Simla were for a day without any news either from the poor ditchers at Calcutta, or from the seaside at Bombay. This is the penalty of staying on the hills—'far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife.'

THE numerous friends and admirers of Sir Ashley Eden were extremely grieved to hear on Monday last that he had a paralytic stroke. Telegrams were at once despatched to ascertain the truth of the statement. The replies received deepened the anxiety felt. On Wednesday it was wired that the 'condition was still critical.' It is some relief to be informed by a telegram from the London correspondent of the *Times of India* that on Thursday he was 'better.' We need hardly say that fervent prayers are offered for Sir Ashley's speedy recovery.

SIR Charles Turner and the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton, assisted by local representatives, will hold their sittings at Madras, on the 1st of August next, in connection with the public Service Commission, to record further evidence.

LORD Ripon's Resolution that manufactures of articles in jails, which were to be found in opposition to local trade, were to be discontinued—has been greatly modified in its operation, if not practically rescinded. The Government of India, acting on the recommendation of the Finance Committee, has decided that 'the requirements of the Military Department, which chiefly consist of gunny, woolen and cotton goods and tents of the best make, are, when available, to be procured from the jails.' The Finance Committee considered it a piece of extravagance for the Government in the Military Department to pay cash to third persons for doing that which the Government could do without extra cost.

MESSRS Hamilton and Company are holding daily their auction sale of State Jewellery. All the valuable articles are fetching high prices. Representatives of rich merchants of the North-West and the Punjab, and agents of native Princes attend the sale in large numbers. There is keen competition among the intending purchasers, and great excitement is at times manifested over the bidding of rare articles.

THE difficulty which was apprehended about the ratification of the Anglo-Turkish Convention has been happily tided over. The Porte has advised the Sultan to ratify it. It will not be necessary, therefore, for Sir H. Wolff to leave his post at the Turkish capital.

THE Maharaja Holkar could not, through indisposition, attend the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Imperial Institute; and he has left for Paris. Upon these slender foundations the imagination of the London correspondent of a Bombay contemporary has been raising a spirit. 'I hear on good authority,' he sagely says, 'that the real reason is his dissatisfaction with the manner in which he has been treated by the officials, who have not paid him that amount of deference which he considers his due as one of the leading Indian potentates. I also hear that other Indian Princes consider that they have been slighted throughout the Jubilee.' This is a mischievous report, and a malicious libel upon the loyalty of our Princes and chiefs, and as such we strongly condemn it. All the Indian visitors are highly gratified at the marks of honor which our beloved Sovereign has showed them, and such condescension on her part will endear her the more to her Indian subjects, and strengthen the bonds which unite India with England.

THE inhabitants of Rishra, Mahesh and Morepokur have submitted a memorial to the Agent of the East Indian Railway Company, praying that a station may be experimentally opened on the tenth mile-stone from Howrah. Similar memorials were submitted before, but the Agent then thought that Rishra and the adjoining villages were well served by two stations as close together as Konnagar and Serampore. The memorialists have pointed out that since the rejection of their former memorials stations have been opened at Seoraphuli, Baidyabati and Trishbiga on the East Indian line, and at Sodepur, Khurdaha and Titaghur, on the Eastern Bengal line. These stations are about a mile or a mile and a half apart from each other. Owing to the activity of the Jute Mills, Rishra and the neighbouring villages are growing in importance, and the traffic of the place is daily increasing. The memorialists have conclusively shown that there will be no loss to the Company if this station be opened. There is no question that if this concession be granted, local traffic will be greatly fostered, and the comfort and convenience of a large number of daily passengers will be greatly increased.

A NOTIFICATION has been issued saying that the Government of India has resolved to borrow two hundred lakhs of Rupees for the public service. The Promissory Notes to be now issued will form a part of the four per cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865, and all the conditions which apply to notes of that Loan will also apply to those of the present Loan. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above amount will be received by the Comptroller General to noon of Tuesday, the 2nd of August next,

MR. EDGAR, the Chief Secretary of the Government of Bengal, has, on return from England, earnestly set himself to work. The popularity which Mr. Edgar enjoys will be of material help to him in conducting his onerous duties. Many reforms are needed in the Bengal Secretariat, and we are sure these reforms will be effected with that consideration which public interests absolutely require.

THE accounts we hear from Nepal are of a character which is calculated to cause great anxiety to well-wishers of the Nepal Government. Since the death of Sir Jung Bahadur the affairs of the country are going from bad to worse. There is no one at the head of the Government who possesses the ability and the will to guide the State in the present crisis. We hear of revolts in the provinces, which, though they have been suppressed, speak of the unsettled condition of the country. The sons of Sir Jung Bahadur have, we believe, staunch supporters at Khatamand, and they are forming an organisation which may overthrow the present Government at any moment. The British Government, in accordance with treaty stipulations, is prevented from interfering with the internal affairs of the State. But we are bold to think that in the interest of the Nepal Durbar, our Government would be justified in acting as peace-maker to bring on an amicable settlement between the present minister and the sons of Sir Jung Bahader.

THE CASE of Mr. Simmons, the toll-collector of Hanskhali, who has been fined by the Magistrate of Krishnagar Rs. 50 for invading the house of the complainant and beating him six times, reveals a painful state of things in the Mufa-sil. It was found in the course of the trial that the only fault of the complainant was that his pony collided with Mr. Simmons' son's pony; and for this great offence the tax-collector, taking advantage of his official position, invaded with a posse of attendants, the complainant's house, and assaulted and maltreated him. The plea of grave and sudden provocation was not established. The Magistrate refused to give a jury to the accused, and strongly condemned his conduct, saying that 'he was guilty of gross disrespect of law and order, and of serious breach of the peace.' Mr. Simmons was proved to have committed the offence under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code; and that Section says: 'whoever . . . . voluntarily causes hurt shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, which may extend to one thousand Rupees, or with both.' For the grave offence which Mr. Simmons committed the Magistrate fined the accused Rs. 50, and gave him a piece of salutary advice:—'It was very necessary to pass a sentence of imprisonment, and I warn you not to do it again.' If the punishment for invading a man's house, beating him half-a-dozen times, and forcing him out of his house, be only a fine of Rs. 50, then temptation for a breach of the peace would be irresistible, and no man would be safe from bodily hurt in the hands of such men as Simmons. The Magistrate who thinks that that punishment adequately meets the ends of justice is entirely ignorant of Criminal law, and is not fit to sit on the Bench. The circumstances of the case ought to be enquired into, and an explanation should be called for for the slight punishment which has been awarded in this case.

IT IS our painful task to call attention to another case of failure of justice. In the Simmons' case the sentence was lenient, but in the case to which we are drawing attention the severity of the punishment is not merited by the offence. One Dwarkanath Sadhya, a police Sub-Inspector, was convicted of causing hurt under the same section 323 of the Penal Code. The offence, in this case, we understand, cannot bear the least comparison with the one noticed above; and yet the Magistrate, or rather the Deputy Commissioner of Nowgong, sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment. The good people of Nowgong are indignant, and are loudly complaining of the Magistrate's conduct. We should warn them not to indulge in such complaints. They should know that in non-regulation districts, the vagaries of the Magistrate cannot be controlled, and they may have to pay dearly for crying against such injustice. This reminds us of two sensational cases at Lucknow some time ago. A European offender was let off with a slight fine for assaulting and causing grievous hurt to a native; while the same Magistrate, who tried this case, sentenced a poor khansama, who accidentally killed a pet cat belonging to an English lady, to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment. The quality of non-regulation justice must not be tested by the laws of the regulation provinces. The good people of Nowgong should also remember that their Magistrate is the same legal luminary who tried the notorious Webb case. He was let off with a slight censure by the Bengal Government for his ignorance of law, and for the manner in which he mal-administered justice. It is but natural that he should pay off with a vengeance the 'censure' which was gently administered to him. Well, the censure was for leniency, now he wishes to show that he can be as severe as any of his *confreres* of the Civil Service. To be serious, it is high time that these official vagaries should be checked with a strong hand. Since the above was written, we learn that the accused has been released on bail by the Judge. The appeal comes on for hearing on the 19th of July at Gauhati.

WE would call the attention of our readers to an advertisement of the Positive Government Security Life-Assurance Company, which appears in another column. The affairs of the Company seem to be in a very flourishing condition. A dividend of 12½ per cent. to share-holders has been declared, and the reserve fund has been credited with an additional sum of £12,103. A reversionary bonus, again, for policy-holders has been declared of 30 shillings per cent., on participating policies to 31st December 1886. This is gladsome news to the policy-holders, and bespeaks of the confidence which the public repose in the management. This is an institution the advantages of which should be largely availed of by our countrymen.

TELEGRAMS.

THE Queen laid the foundation stone of the Imperial Insitute at South Kensington (on July 3.) The ceremony was exceptionally brilliant. The Indian Princes attended, and it is estimated that 11,000 spectators were present. Her Majesty, replying to the address of the President of the Institute. H. R. H the Prince of Wales, said that the Institute served as a record of the progress and splendid results of the past fifty years. She believed and hoped that this work would be of material assistance in combining the resources of the British Empire for the common good, and would conduce to welding England and her Colonies and India together in one harmonious and united community.

THE Grand Sobranje at a sitting held today, (July 7) elected Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg Gotha as King of Bulgaria. The Sobranje then adjourned pending the receipt of the Prince's reply. The Prince has since signified to the Sobranje his acceptance of the Bulgarian throne, provided the Porte approves, and the Powers recognise the election (July 8.)

IN the House of Commons (July 6) the motion to adjourn the House was carried against Government by a majority of five votes. In consequence of the refusal of the Home Secretary to order an enquiry to be made into the circumstances attending the arrest of a Miss Cass who was alleged to have been improperly loitering in Regent Street; several Conservatives and Liberal Unionists voted with the majority. Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Randolph Churchill abstained from voting. The Right Hon. W. H. Smith has promised that full enquiry shall be made into the case of Miss Cass (July 7.)

IN the House of Commons (July 7) Mr. Gladstone, in accordance with the notice given on Friday, moved the rejection of the Crimes Bill, which he denounced as unwarranted and said that it created new offences, and that besides it placed the liberties of Irishmen at the mercy of the Government in perpetuity. Mr. Balfour, who replied, stated that the Bill was a necessary forerunner of remedial measures, and was amply justified by criminal statistics, and that it was intended as a means to exercise control over, and a defence against, the law of terrorism. The House adjourned. On the division upon the third reading of the Bill, it was agreed to by 349 against 262 votes (July 8.)

AT a meeting of the Liberal Unionists, Lord Hartington presiding, it was unanimously resolved to accord their support to the Irish-Land Bill.

SIR West Ridgeway has returned to St. Petersburg from London (July 5.) A settelment of the Afghan boundary question based on mutual concession is shortly expected.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN CONSUMPTION.—Allen G. Chattaway, Esq., District Medical Officer Leominster, testifies, as follows, to the unparalleled efficacy of this celebrated Oil in the treatment of Consumption:—"Having for some years extensively used Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, both in public and private practice, I have no hesitation in stating that its effects are very far superior to those of any other Cod Liver Oil. Nearly four years since, two cases of confirmed Consumption were placed under my care. In both, the lungs were a mass of tubercular deposit and every possible sound to be heard in Phthisis was present. The sole remedy employed was Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil; and now the patients are strong and fat; the diseased (abnormal) sounds nearly inaudible; and in the one case (male), hunting, fishing, and shooting are freely indulged in, the patient expressing himself quite capable of undergoing as much fatigue as any of his fellow-sportsmen." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

DIRECTION FOR THE USE OF GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION.

AS A BEVERAGE.—A table-spoonful in a tumbler of water is the remedy for colds, irritation of the chest, throat affections, and diseases of the bladder; it is besides excellent as a health-preserving drink during hot weather and epidemics.

At Rio-de-Janeiro it has been noticed that persons habitually using GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION are thereby rendered proof against yellow fever.

AS A LOTION.—Use one part of GYOT'S TAR SOLUTION to one part of water.

GYOT'S TAR SOLUTION has been tried with great success in the hospitals as a wash for skin diseases PRICKLY-HEAT, itching, falling off of the hair, and for disinfecting wounds of a bad nature. Each bottle is accompanied by full instructions for use.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs Bathgate and Co., R. Scott Thompson and Co."

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:

1. Proceedings of the public meeting, held at the Darjiling Town Hall on 11th May 1887, in connection with the establishment of the Jubilee Sanitarium.
2. Records of the Geological Survey of India, Vol. XX. part 2 1887.
3. The Moloch of Paraffein.
4. English Opinion on India, edited by Y. N. Ranade B. A., April 1887.
5. Report on the Administration of the Ajmere-Marwara Districts for 1885 86.
6. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, edited by the Honorary Secretaries No. III, March, 1887.
7. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of April, 1887.
8. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for the month of March, 1887.

MOFFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.
Dhunsha Adersha Esq., Baroda	20	0
Hon'ble V. N. Mandlick C. S. I., Bombay	13	4
C. Amoorthilingham Esq., Cuddapa	13	4
The Secy. Seetabu'dee Native club	13	4
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Babu Srinath Ghose, Chittagong	6	0
„ Kashy Chunder Mukerji, Soorsund	6	10
„ Ram chunder Roy, Giridi	15	0
„ Nehal chand, Muzafferpore	13	4
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„ Janokybullub Sen, Mohigunge	18	12
„ Gopal Chunder Bose, Arrah	15	0
„ Sarat chunder chatterji, Dinagepore	13	4
„ Bejoykisto Mukerji, Ooterparah	13	4
„ Huridas Shashtree, Joypore college	13	4
„ Rama churn Bannerji, Umritsar	10	0
„ Gonesh Chunder Mahapatar, Kendraparah	15	0
„ Dwarkanath Sen, Madaripore	13	4
„ Kallykumar Sannyal, Marwara	5	0
„ Bunko Behary Paul, Ranaghat	6	10

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—6th *July*, 1887.

GENERAL.—Mr F B Peacock, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, is allowed special leave for six months under section 61, chapter v of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st July 1887, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J Ware Edgar, C S I, Commissioner, Chittagong Division is appointed to act as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F B Peacock, or until further orders.

Mr W H A St. John Leeds, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Shahabad, is transferred to Patna, and is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Barh Sub-Division of that District, with effect from the date on which he joined the appointment.

Babu Shama Churn Mitter, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is empowered to receive and dispose of applications made under section 118 of the Bengal Tenancy Act in that District.

Babu Prosunno Kumar Bannerji is appointed temporarily to be a sub-Deputy Collector of the 4th grade, and is posted to the Sub-Division of Behar, in the District of Patna, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Kedar Nath Mukerji, or until further orders.

Mr F B Taylor, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to act as District and Session Judge, Burdwan, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr R F Rampini, or until further orders.

Moulvi Mahomed-ul Nobi, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7 h instant, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Rakhal Dass Haldar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed furlough from the 1st ins ant to the 20 h December 1887, inclusive, under section 132, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code.

Moulvi Ahmed, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted temporarily to the sudder station of the Dacca District.

Moulvi Najimuddin Ahmed, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhaugulpore, is allowed leave for a month and a half, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 17th May 1887.

Moulvi Abdul Huq, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Julpigori, is allowed leave for three months, under section 138 2 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Moulvi Gowhur Ali, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Durbhunga, is allowed leave for three months under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr G J B T Dalton, Deputy Commissioner, Julpigori, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 2nd proximo.

Mr W F C Montriou, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rampore Hat, Birbhum, was in temporary charge of the Sungu Sub-Division of the district of the Chittagong Hill Tracts from the afternoon of the 23rd November 1886 to the afternoon of the 4th February 1887.

Mr T D Beighton District and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad, is allowed leave for five days, under the note to rule 2, section 73 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the order of the 19th April last.

The following promotions and confirmations are made in the grades of Sub-Deputy Collectors :—

Promoted to the first grade,

Babu Rash Behary Naik, but will continue to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Confirmed in the first grade.

Babu Kedar Nath Bannerji.

Promoted to the first grade.

Babu Kusutori Lal, but will continue to be employed, until further orders, as a Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector.

Promoted temporarily to the first grade.

Babu Suchita Nund Mukerji, vice Babu Annoda Prosad Pattuck, deceased, Molvi Mahomed Azhar, vice Babu Shoshi Bhusan Sen, on deputation, and Molvi Fyzullah Khan, vice Mr J O Lloyd.

Confirmed in the second grade.

Moulvi Imdad Ali, Babu Gogun Chunder Bannerji, and Babu Durga Churn Ghose.

Promoted to the second grade.

Babu Srinath Chatterji, but will continue to be employed until further orders, as Officiating Special Deputy Collector on Butwara work in Shahabad.

Confirmed in the second grade.

Babu Baroda Dass Bose.

Promoted to the second grade.

Babu Nowrungi Lall, but will continue to be employed, until further orders, as Officiating Special Deputy Collector on Butwara work in Durbhunga.

Confirmed in the second grade.

Babu Chunder Kant Ganguly.

Promoted temporarily to the second garde.

Babu Radhica Lall Shome, vice Babu Suchita Nund Mukerji ; Babu Nogendro Lall Mitter, vice Moulvi Mahomed Azhar ; and Moulvi Fuzlul Rahman, vice Babu Ram Brahma Chatterji, retired.

Confirmed in the third grade.

Babu Radhica Lall Shome, Babu Nogendro Lall Mitter, Moulvi Fuzlul Rahman, and Babu Akhoy Kumar Chowdhry.

Promoted to the third grade.

Babu Beni Madhub Chatterji, but will continue to be employed until further orders, on his present deputation.

Confirmed in the third grade.

Mr. S. N. Banerji.

Promoted to the third grade.

Babu Purno Chunder Byack, but will continue to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector ; Moulvi Mahomed Abdurrauf, but will continue to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector ; and Moulvi Wajid Hossein, on leave, but will continue to be employed, until further orders, as Officiating Special Deputy collector on Butwara work in Mozufferpore.

Advertisements.

TO ENGINEERS DISTRICT OFFICERS AND OTHERS.

The Principal of the Seebpore Engineering College has a list of men unemployed qualified as Assistant Engineers, Foreman Mechanics, Overseers, Sub overseers and Draftsmen. Persons requiring the services of any of the above should apply to the Principal.

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WANTED.

An M. A. for the Patiala Mahendar College to teach the B. A. class in (1) English, (2) History, and (3) Philosophy. Also a B. A. who took up Science, as one of the subjects for the B. A. Degree. Apply stating terms, with copies of Testimonials, to

MASTER SHOODA BUKHSH KHAN.
Director of Public Instruction
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All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
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LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... ..... Rs. 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P.	RS. AS. P
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
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13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
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20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

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INDIAN TEA COMPANY

TRADE T MARK.

CALCUTTA.

PRICES.

In Half lb. Tins,

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe ...	Re.	0	15	0
Do. Pekoe ...	„	0	12	0
Do. Pekoe Souchong ...	„	0	10	0
Do. Souchong ...	„	0	8	6
Our Specialite "Campoi" ...	„	0	7	0

In Quarter lb. Tins.

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe ...	Re.	0	7	6
Do. Pekoe ...	„	0	6	0
Do. Pekoe Souchong ...	„	0	5	0
Do. Souchong ...	„	0	4	3
Our Specialite "Campoi" ...	„	0	3	6

Empty tins returned will be credited for if in good condition, at 6 *pie* per ½ *lb. tin* and 3 *pie* per ¼ *lb. tin.*

To meet the growing demand for tea in smaller quantities than one pound parcels we have now arranged to sell our Indian Teas in ½ lb. and ¼ lb Tin packets, a complete list of which is given above.

Our teas have been so long established and have always met with such universal approbation that it is hardly necessary to say the quality is *First class* and the prices are as moderate as *best* quality will permit.

We charge the same rate for the smaller packets and hope this concession will be appreciated.

Managing Agents,
INDIAN TEA COMPANY.

117 03, *Clive Street.*

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

Full 17 years in business.

Our seeds of fresh American and English vegetable and double flower seeds have arrived per s. s. "Nepal" and "City of Cambridge" and will be landed soon. Orders for them are now being registered. For 40 Districts sorts of fresh American vegetable seeds in tin, packed in America in air and water tight cases consisting of many new Cabbages Cauliflowers knol koles &c. &c with colored portraits and description of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 6 per packet. 20 distinct sorts of American double and all double flower seeds with colored portraits and modes of sowing upon each paper of the seed at Rs. 4 a packet.

30 sorts of English vegetable seeds "(carters)" Rs. 4 a packet. 15 sorts of all double English flower seeds Rs. 3 a packet, 20 sorts of perennial flower and creeper seeds all new Rs. 2. Big headed Patna Early Cauliflower seed R. 1 a tola. American and English first class Cauliflower seeds each description at Re. 1-8 a tola. English and American late do do at Re. 1-8 a tola. 25 sorts of rainy season native vegetable seeds with many new Begoons, Sims, Laoos, Shusa &c. &c. Rs. 1-8 a packet. Koollee Begoon, bearing all the year round at 12 a tola. Gomuck Phoottee, for rain sowing a paper annas 4. Mahogni seed fresh at annas 12 a tola. Sarojhaoo, and country Jhaoo, each at R 1 per tola. Pinus longifolium, (a rare foliage tree) Re. 1-8 a tola. 12 sorts of handsome rain flower seeds at Rs. 1 a packet. 3 feet long Jhinga a novelty at annas 4 per paper. Teak seed at annas 8 for 100 fresh seeds. Price list of seeds and plants furnished on receipt of half anna stamp.

Our "Krishi Tatwa" in simple Bengali language will prove an invaluable book of direction for making and keeping a garden in the manner desired by every body having or intending to start a garden. The book is complete with every thing required for a beginner or old lover of Agri Horti and flori culture. It is earnestly hoped that every one should have a copy containing 1300 pages and nicely illustrated. Price reduced from Rs. 8 to 4 to suit every class of men. Early orders for the seeds and the book are solicited by

English seeds have been landed and can be had now at the above mentioned prices.

Pikepara Nursery, Calcutta. May 1887. NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJI.

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NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight. Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

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Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

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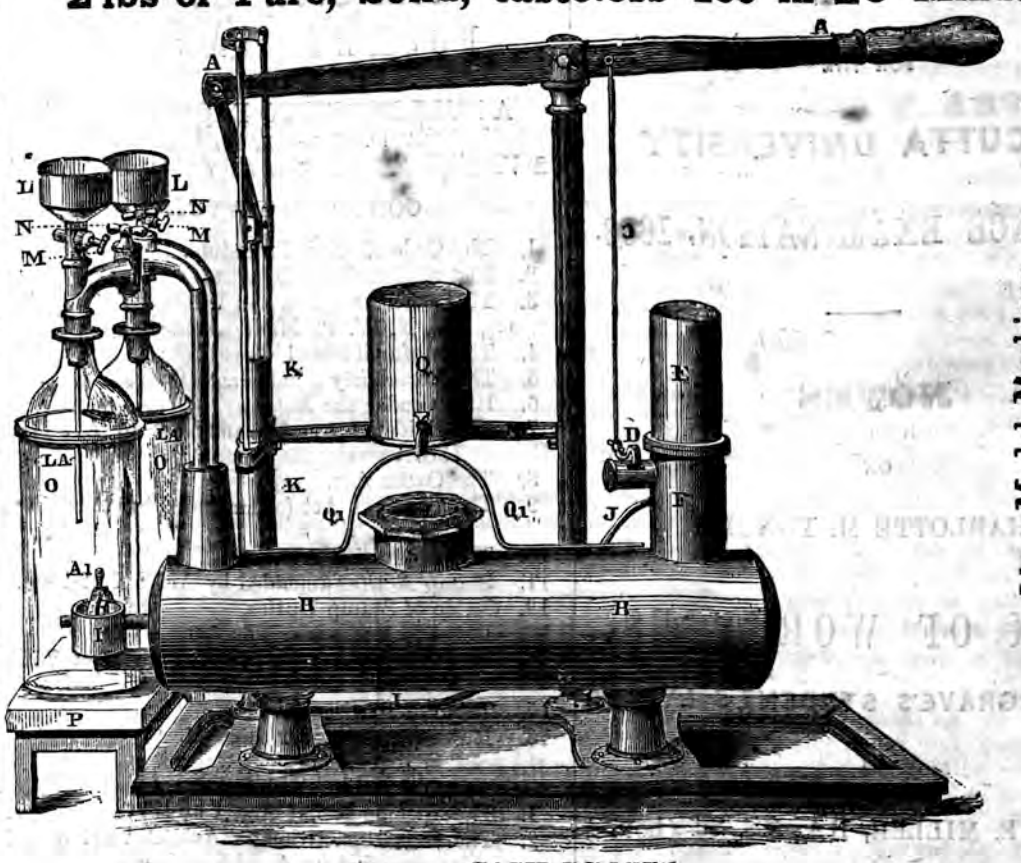

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